

IRTHLINGBOROUGH URBAN
DISTRICT.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the

Year 1945.

D. A. McCracken, M.D.

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Irthlingborough Urban District.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS, 1945.

Area (acres)	2,910
Population 1921 (Census)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,911
„ 1931 (Census)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,621
„ 1945	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,427
Number of separate dwellings occupied 1921 (Census)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,002
„ „ „ 1931 (Census)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,208
„ „ „ 1945	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,407
Rateable value, 1945	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£21,213
Product of a penny rate, 1945	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£83

Live Births.

					<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	71	40	31	
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	
								16.71
					74	42	32	

Stillbirths.

					<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	4	2	2	
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
								0.90
					4	2	2	

					<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Deaths (all causes)	...	...	...	...	59	29	30	13.32

Deaths from Puerperal Causes.

Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>nil.</i>
Other puerperal causes...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>nil.</i>

Infant Mortality—rate per 1,000 live births.

Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56.33
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>nil.</i>
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54.05

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
„ „ Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>nil.</i>
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>nil.</i>
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>nil.</i>

Irthlingborough Urban District Council.

Members of the Public Health Committee :

MESSRS. P. R. DUNCAN (Chairman), J. W. CROUCH, W. E. FAVELL,
C. F. FEATHERSTONHAUGH, J. H. MCGIBBON, G. W. SMITH.

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority :

Medical Officer of Health,

DAVID ANDREW MCCrackEN, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

also holds appointments of

Deputy County Medical Officer of Health.

Deputy School Medical Officer.

Medical Officer of Health, Borough of Higham Ferrers.

Medical Officer of Health, Rushden Urban District Council.

Medical Officer of Health, Towcester Rural District Council.

Medical Officer, Kettering Venereal Diseases Treatment Centre.

Sanitary Inspector, Meat Inspector, Surveyor, etc. :

EDWARD TURNBULL, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

Certified Sanitary Inspector.

IRTHLINGBOROUGH,

12th August, 1946.

**To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District Council of
Irthlingborough.**

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present for your consideration my seventh and final Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the district for the year ended 31st December, 1945.

The vital statistics are again generally satisfactory. The birth rate shows a slight improvement and is 0.81 in excess of that for England and Wales. The crude death rate of 13.32 shows an improvement of 0.81 on the previous year. The birth rate for 1945 was 3.39 in excess of the death rate as compared with 2.19 for 1944. The infant mortality rate is disappointing with a rate of 54 per thousand related live births. The rate for the country as a whole was 46. In considering the rate it must be borne in mind that, as the numbers of deaths are few, the doubling of deaths from two to four raises the rate from a very satisfactory one, to one which is disappointing.

The housing accommodation in the town is acute and there is a very urgent need for the provision of new houses for slum clearance and general needs.

The incidence of infectious diseases continued at a low level, but an anticipated outbreak of measles took place.

My tenure of office with the Council has been a most pleasant one and I am grateful to the Councillors and their predecessors for the sustained support I have received from them during the past seven years. I acknowledge also, with gratitude, the cordial assistance and advice which it has been my pleasure to receive from Mr. W. Wilson, Clerk of the Council ; my Sanitary Inspector, Mr. E. Turnbull ; and the other officials of the Council.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

D. A. McCRACKEN,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area—The area of the district is 2,910 acres.

Population—The Registrar-General estimated the resident mid-year population for 1945 to have been 4,427 persons, as compared with 4,568 in 1944. The estimated population has reverted to its pre-war number. During the war the peak figure of 5,027 was reached in 1940. This increase was due to the reception of evacuees from the danger areas and also to an influx of workers for war-time industries in the town. The fall in numbers of population is, in the main, due to the return of evacuees to the evacuation areas and an exodus of war-time workers. The natural increase in population, the excess of births over deaths, amounted to 15.

Government Evacuation Scheme. Not the least of the problems confronting the local authority and the householders in the town on the outbreak of war was the reception of mothers and young children who had been sent from the danger areas. Sociological and psychological factors made the task of those responsible for the administration of the scheme very difficult. The family—the basic unit of society—was broken up in the evacuation areas and gravely disturbed in the reception areas. Each social group has its own standards of living and behaviour, but under the scheme, different social classes were forced to live together. Mass migration of this character brought to light many cryptic aspects of social behaviour and medical problems unprecedented in the history of the country.

A survey of the available accommodation in the town showed that by raising the population to two persons per habitable room that 1,379 persons could be accommodated. The provisional allocation made by the Ministry of Health was 1,200 persons. The Evacuation Scheme commenced on 1st September, 1939, but the evacuees were not received in the town until some ten days later. A total of 503 evacuees arrived in the town from Rugby where they had been sent on 1st September, but had to be re-evacuated from that town since it had been taken off the list of reception areas. The evacuee parties, who arrived by omnibus, were received at the Council School, and consisted of 203 unaccompanied children, 19 teachers and helpers, and 281 mothers and children under school age. The parties also included a number of expectant mothers. Billeting was effected in an orderly, but rather slow manner, while difficulty was experienced in finding accommodation for mothers and young children. It was found impossible to billet expectant mothers, so they had to be billeted in an adjoining district. Complaints from the evacuee mothers were few, but they objected strongly to their children being inspected for vermin. In spite of protests all children were thoroughly inspected by the local general medical practitioner (Dr. James H. McGibbon) and the Medical Officer of Health, with the assistance of the School Nurse and members of the Women's Voluntary Service. Children who were found to be verminous or suffering from impetigo were billeted, only after the condition had been pointed out to the hostesses, and advice given as to the method of treatment. It speaks very highly for the goodwill which prevailed in the town that hostesses were willing to admit to their homes children infested with vermin or suffering from septic skin conditions.

Deaths—The total number of deaths assigned to the district after adjustment for outward and inward transferable deaths by the Registrar-General, was 59 as compared with 62 in 1944. The crude death rate, based on the estimated population, was 13.32 per thousand, as compared with 13.57 for 1944. The local death rates and number of deaths for the

quinquennium 1941-45, together with those for the Administrative County and for the country as a whole, were as follows :

Death Rates, 1941-45.

Irthlingborough					Standardised Death Rate		
Year	Total	Male	Female	Recorded Rate	Irthlingborough	Administrative County	England & Wales
1941	61	31	30	11.6	*	13.2†	12.9
1942	55	31	24	11.5	*	11.0†	11.6
1943	60	26	34	13.2	*	12.3†	12.1
1944	62	35	27	13.6	*	12.6†	11.6
1945	59	29	30	13.3	*		11.4

† Recorded rate.

The ‘ comparability factors ’ are not available for 1941-45 owing to the magnitude of local population movements and the uneven distribution of civilian war deaths. A list of the causes of death classified according to the International List of Causes of Death, 1938, is given in Table No. 1, page 14.

Births—The number of live births assigned to the district was 74, as compared with 72 in 1944. The number of births registered was equivalent to 16.71 per 1,000 of population, as compared with the rate of 16.10 for England and Wales. With the exception of 1942, this is the highest rate recorded in the district since 1923. The trend of the birth rate, together with other vital statistics, are given in Table No. 2, page 15.

Stillbirths—The number of stillbirths recorded was four (legitimate). The rate was 0.90 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 0.46 for the country as a whole.

Maternal Mortality—No deaths were ascribed to puerperal causes or other conditions associated with childbirth.

Infant Mortality—The number of infants who died before attaining their first birthday was four (3 males, 1 female). All the infants who died were legitimate. The rate per 1,000 total live births was 54.05 and is double that recorded in 1944. The local rates for the quinquennium 1941-45, together with comparative rates, are as follows :

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Irthlingborough ...	86.98(6)*	22.22(2)*	23.25(2)*	27.77(2)*	54.05(4)*
Administrative County	48.10	34.50	40.40	38.00	
England and Wales ...	59.00	40.00	49.00	46.00	46.00

* Number of deaths.

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

Laboratory facilities—The laboratory work associated with the diagnosis and control of infectious diseases and the bacteriological examination of water supplies is carried out by the Emergency Public Health Laboratory at Northampton General Hospital. Chemical examination of the water supply is carried out by the Clinical Research Association in London. Examination of sewage and the effluent from the sewage works is carried out by Messrs. Rideal, Rideal and Sciver of London. Samples of milk are examined for bacteriological cleanliness and keeping quality at the County Council's laboratory in Northampton.

Diphtheria antitoxin—A supply of antitoxin is maintained at the Council Offices and is available free of charge to medical practitioners for use in the town.

Ambulance service—The ambulance service for accidents and non-infectious cases is provided by the St. John Ambulance Brigade who maintain a 25 h.p. Vauxhall Ambulance. The service is adequate for the needs of the town and the removals are carefully and expeditiously carried out. Cases of infectious disease are removed by the ambulance provided by the East Northants Joint Isolation Hospital Board.

Nursing in the home—The Irthlingborough Nursing Association which is affiliated with the Northamptonshire Nursing Association employs a Queens Nurse who is State Registered and holds the Certificate of the Central Midwives Board. Details of the work done during 1945 are as follows :

Cases Nursed

General 47	Midwifery 32	Maternity 23	Total Visits 2,508
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Treatment Centres and Clinics—The Child Welfare Clinic is held by the County Council at the Church School on the first Thursday of each month. There is no antenatal clinic in the town, but expectant mothers attend the clinics at Wellingborough and Rushden. Orthopædic cases attend the Manfield Orthopædic Clinic held at Rushden, on alternate Fridays.

Hospital Accommodation for Infectious Diseases—Hospital accommodation is provided by the East Northants Joint Isolation Hospital Board at their hospital at Finedon Road, Wellingborough. The precept levied on the Council by the Board was £111.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply—There are no changes in the sources of supply or the methods of treatment which were described in detail last year. The supply was adequate for the needs of the town and industry. The daily consumption was 249,499 gallons, of which 122,256 was for domestic consumption and 127,243 for trade purposes. The equivalent gallonage per head of population for domestic purposes was 27.60, and for trade purposes 27.80. The water supply was examined on thirteen occasions at the Emergency Public Health Laboratory, Northampton. It will be noted in Table No. 3, page 16, that fæcal coli were isolated from the Town Well in March. All water pumped into supply for domestic use is filtered and chlorinated and the water reaching the consumers is sterile.

Sewage Disposal, Drainage and Sewerage—There have been no material changes in the circumstances reported in 1943 apart from the fact that it can now be recorded that the new sewage pumping station was destroyed by enemy action in 1940, when it received a direct hit by a bomb. As a result, the old pumping plant adjoining the sewage works had to be put into operation. The time has arrived when the destroyed station should be rebuilt, since the conditions prevailing at the old station are not satisfactory.

Closet Accommodation—There are no special circumstances which call for comment.

Disinfection—No disinfecting apparatus is maintained by the Council. Concurrent and terminal disinfection is carried out with liquid and gaseous disinfectants as the occasion demands.

Moveable Dwellings : Public Health Act, 1936, S.269—No licences were granted and no notices were served.

Public Cleansing—House refuse is removed by a 50 cwt. Bedford motor lorry to the Hayway tip where controlled tipping is carried out as far as covering material is available. The number of loads collected was 581.

Further details of sanitary inspections etc., are given in Table No. 4, page 17.

SECTION D.

HOUSING

The housing problem remains acute. No houses were built by the Council in 1945. The clearance of the slum areas continues to be held in abeyance and most of the properties which are awaiting confirmation of the Clearance Orders by the Ministry of Health continue to deteriorate to such a degree that the re-housing of the tenants is now one of urgency. This problem requires a satisfactory solution which can only be effected by the rapid construction of new houses in adequate numbers. If there is but ' a grain of truth ' in the appealing letters I have received during the past few years, the demand for new houses for general needs is equally urgent.

The work on the preparation of the new sites on the Addington Road estate progressed very slowly and by the end of 1945, the works had not been completed. The Council have ordered for this site ninety-six prefabricated permanent houses of the ' Orlit ' type for this site, but none had been delivered in 1945.

In order to alleviate as rapidly as possible the housing shortage in the country, the Government decided to undertake the provision of approved types of temporary houses by prefabrication in factories. The Housing (Temporary Accommodation) Act, 1944, made provision that the temporary houses should be provided and owned by the Government and erected on sites acquired and developed by local authorities. The Council were allocated twenty prefabricated bungalows of the Acron type. The bungalows are of a temporary character and are stated to have a life of ten years. The site chosen for the bungalows is in Windmill Road.

Details of the Clearance Areas and other housing statistics were given in Table No. 6, page 27, of the Annual Report for 1939-42.

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply—Samples of milk taken during the course of delivery to the consumers have been submitted at regular intervals to the County Laboratory for examination as to cleanliness and keeping quality. The samples are submitted to a standardised methylene blue test to determine if the milk will be sufficiently fresh to be drinkable for some 24 hours after delivery to the consumer. Of the thirty-one samples examined, 21 were designated as “Good”. The classification of the results is arbitrary and based on a County standard, since there are no prescribed tests for bacteriological cleanliness and keeping quality of non-designated milk.

The number of samples submitted and the results of the examination of the samples by the methylene blue test was :

Total	31
Good	21
Moderate	4
Bad	6

Livestock (Restriction on Slaughtering) Order, 1940—No meat inspection is carried out locally. Most of the meat for the town is inspected at the Rushden Co-operative Society's slaughterhouse which is controlled by the Ministry of Food. This rigid control of the meat supply is one of the best public health measures which was evolved during the war and its continuation in principle has much to commend it as a permanent function of a local authority health department. Centralised slaughtering in selected abattoirs under the supervision of local authorities would ensure that all meat destined for the food of man would be inspected.

Food Inspection—Details of the unfit food surrendered is given in Table No. 4, page 17. There were no seizures of unfit food or meat. The need for official certificates of condemnation for the replacement of unfit food has resulted in a complete ascertainment of any unfit food held in the shops in the town.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Smallpox—No cases were notified.

Scarlet Fever—Six cases were notified as compared with four in 1944. The cases continue to be of mild clinical type and no deaths were ascribed to this disease.

Diphtheria—It is again pleasing to be able to report that no cases were notified. No cases have been notified during the past seven years.

Diphtheria Prophylaxis—The arrangements described in the Annual Reports for 1939-42 continued to function satisfactorily. The following table gives details of the progress of immunisation amongst the child population as at 31st December.

Immunisation in Relation to Child Population.

Number of Children who had completed a full course of Immunisation at any time up to 31 December, 1945

Age at 31.12.45 <i>i.e.</i> Born in Year ...	<i>Under</i> 1	1	2	3	4	5 to 9	10 to 14	<i>Total</i>
	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1936-1940	1931-1935	<i>under 15</i>
Number Immunised	—	30	40	38	46	306	326	786
Estimated mid-year population 1945	340					634		

The above statistics take no account of children immunised by private arrangement.

Measles—A total of 146 cases were notified. The anticipated outbreak became manifest in the town in April, continued throughout May and died off in June. The incidence of notifications in the town amounted to 32.9 per thousand of population as compared with 11.67 for England and Wales. No deaths were ascribed to this disease.

Pertussis (Whooping Cough)—Only seven cases were notified as compared with five in 1944. There were no deaths.

Erysipelas—This is the sixth successive year during which no cases were notified.

Pneumonia—Three cases of 'notifiable' pneumonia were reported as compared with a similar number last year. Two deaths were ascribed to 'pneumonia' as the primary cause of death.

Details of the age groupings and monthly incidence for the infectious diseases are given in Tables No. 5-6, page 18.

Tuberculosis—No action was taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

There were four new cases notified as compared with a similar number in 1944. Three males had pulmonary infections whilst one female had glandular tuberculosis. Two deaths were ascribed to tuberculosis as compared with five in the previous year. One male died from phthisis and one male from tuberculous meningitis. The age grouping and sex incidence for new cases and deaths from tuberculosis are given in Table No. 7, page 19.

SECTION G.

STATISTICAL TABLES, 1945.

TABLE No. 1.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

<i>Causes of Death.</i>						<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
1.	Typhoid and para-typhoid fevers	...	...			—	—	—
2.	Cerebro-spinal fever	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
3.	Scarlet fever	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
4.	Whooping cough	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
5.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
6.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	...			1	—	1
7.	Other forms of tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
8.	Syphilitic diseases	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
9.	Influenza	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
10.	Measles	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
11.	Acute polio-myelitis and polio-encephalitis	...				—	—	—
12.	Acute infective encephalitis	...	...	...		—	—	—
13.	Cancer of buccal cavity and oesophagus (M)							
	uterus (F)	...				1	—	1
14.	Cancer of stomach and duodenum	...	...			—	—	—
15.	Cancer of breast	...	...	...	...	—	2	2
16.	Cancer of all other sites	...	...	...	...	2	3	5
17.	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
18.	Intra-cranial vascular lesions	...	...	...	...	3	4	7
19.	Heart disease	...	...	...	...	9	16	25
20.	Other diseases of circulatory system	...	...			1	—	1
21.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
22.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
23.	Other respiratory diseases	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
24.	Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	...	...			2	—	2
25.	Diarrhoea under 2 years	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
26.	Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
27.	Other digestive diseases	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
28.	Nephritis	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
29.	Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis	...	...			—	—	—
30.	Other maternal causes	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
31.	Premature birth	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
32.	Congenital malformations, birth injury and infantile diseases	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
33.	Suicide	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
34.	Road traffic accidents	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
35.	Other violent causes	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
36.	All other causes	...	...	...	...	5	3	8
ALL CAUSES						29	30	59

TABLE No. 2.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1945 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year	Estimated Population	Births		Deaths			
				Under 1 year		All Ages	
		No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1891	2,998	—	—	—	—	—	—
1901	4,340	—	—	—	—	—	—
1902	5,526	158	34.9	21	132.9	60	13.2
1903	4,728	152	32.1	23	151.3	63	13.3
1904	4,664	137	29.3	11	80.2	56	12.0
1905	4,664	150	32.1	14	93.3	55	11.7
1906	4,566	127	27.8	13	102.3	53	11.6
1907	4,600	111	24.1	13	117.1	57	12.3
1908	4,670	122	26.1	9	73.7	45	9.6
1909	4,750	98	20.6	8	81.6	44	9.2
1910	4,800	120	25.0	6	50.0	49	10.2
1911	4,630	124	26.7	17	137.0	56	12.0
1912	4,650	89	19.1	16	112.3	55	11.8
1913	4,675	108	23.1	5	46.2	39	8.3
1914	4,725	92	19.4	8	86.9	52	11.0
1915	4,790	95	20.1	15	157.8	60	12.5
1916	4,665	98	19.3	3	30.6	42	8.7
1917	4,445	56	11.2	6	107.1	50	11.2
1918	4,667	65	12.4	9	138.4	61	13.0
1919	5,011	73	13.9	6	82.1	50	9.9
1920	5,211	109	20.9	4	36.6	49	7.8
1921	4,911	90	18.3	6	66.6	47	9.5
1922	4,970	88	17.7	4	45.4	44	8.8
1923	4,956	69	13.9	6	86.9	50	10.0
1924	5,001	75	14.9	2	26.6	46	9.1
1925	4,946	77	15.5	5	64.9	57	11.5
1926	4,983	68	13.6	3	44.1	42	8.4
1927	4,934	79	16.0	3	37.8	57	11.5
1928	4,906	77	15.6	4	51.9	49	9.9
1929	4,934	74	14.9	4	54.0	55	11.1
1930	4,839	57	11.7	3	52.5	68	14.5
1931	4,715	64	13.5	4	62.8	50	10.6
1932	4,696	52	11.0	2	38.4	48	10.2
1933	4,679	63	13.4	1	15.8	61	13.0
1934	4,640	52	11.2	4	76.9	57	12.2
1935	4,547	55	12.0	3	56.3	46	10.1
1936	4,485	56	12.4	5	89.4	49	10.9
1937	4,484	67	14.9	2	29.8	54	12.0
1938	4,500	58	12.8	3	51.7	55	12.2
1939	‡ 4,542						
	† 4,663	70	15.4	3	42.8	49	10.5
1940	5,027	57	11.3	4	70.2	55	10.9
1941	5,237	69	13.2	6	86.9	61	11.6
1942	4,749	90	18.9	2	22.2	55	11.5
1943	4,535	86	14.8	2	23.2	60	13.2
1944	4,568	72	15.8	2	27.8	62	13.6
1945	4,427	74	16.7	4	54.1	59	13.3

‡ Population for calculation of Birth-rate.

† Population for calculation of Death-rate.

TABLE No. 3.

**PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY.
BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS, Etc., 1945.**

<i>Month</i>	<i>Sampling Point</i>	<i>Test Performed</i>	<i>Result</i>
March	10" Tube Well	Coliform bacilli 5/100 ml. Faecal coli 2/100 ml.	A suspicious count with evidence of slight faecal pollution.
	3' Well (Trade). Town Well— untreated.	Coliform bacilli 0/100 ml. Coliform bacilli 8/100 ml. Faecal coli 2/100 ml.	Very satisfactory. A suspicious count with evidence of faecal pollution.
	Rising Main— treated.	Coliform bacilli 0/100 ml.	Very satisfactory.
September	10" Tube Well	Coliform bacilli 0/100 ml.	Very satisfactory.
	3' Well (Trade) Town well— untreated.	Coliform bacilli 0/100 ml. Coliform bacilli 0/100 ml.	Very satisfactory. Very satisfactory.
	Rising Main— Rising Main— treated.	Coliform bacilli 0/100 ml. Coliform bacilli 0/100 ml.	Very satisfactory. Very satisfactory.
December	10" Tube Well	Coliform bacilli 0/100 ml.	Very satisfactory.
	3' Well (Trade) Town Well— untreated.	Coliform bacilli 2/100 ml. Coliform bacilli 0/100 ml.	Satisfactory. Very satisfactory.
	Rising Main— treated.	Coliform bacilli 0/100 ml.	Very satisfactory.
	Broadholme Farm— private supply	Coliform bacilli 7/100 ml.	Suspicious count but no evidence of faecal pollution.

TABLE No. 4.

**SYNOPSIS OF INSPECTIONS, Etc., MADE BY THE
SANITARY INSPECTOR.**

Factory Act, 1937—

Lists of Outworkers (S.110)	7
Inspection of Sanitary Conveniences	4
Fire Escape Certificates (S.84)	3

Food and Drugs Act, 1938—

Slaughterhouses licensed	4
Registration of premises for manufacture of Ice Cream	2
Registration of premises for sale of Ice Cream ...	4

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933—

Licensed slaughtermen	7
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Housing (Public Health Act), 1936—

Repairs—informal notices	4
Repairs—statutory notice	1

Milk Acts—

Milk Special Designations Order, 1936, supplementary licences	2
Registration of wholesaler and producer	1

Public Health Act, 1936—

Nuisances—verminous children—informal action ...	1
Nuisances—verminous premises—disinfested ...	1

Disinfection of premises after infectious diseases etc. :

Tuberculosis	2
Scarlet fever	5
Other diseases	2
	<hr/>
	9

Rats and Mice Destruction Order, 1943—

Advice and assistance rendered	1
---------------------------------------	---

Unsound Food Surrendered—

Bacon	5 lbs.
Canned foods (various)	56 lbs.
Chickens	5 lbs.
Fish—wet	17 stones
Fish—smoked	41 lbs.
Cheese	4 lbs.
Rice	5 cwts., 11 lbs.
Lemon Curd	2 lbs.

TABLE NO. 5.

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.
(Other than Tuberculosis) 1945.

<i>Disease</i>	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet fever ...	—	—	2	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	6
Pneumonia ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	3
Measles ...	—	2	—	98	43	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	146
Whooping cough	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
TOTALS ...	7	2	3	98	45	4	—	—	2	—	—	1	162

TABLE NO. 6.

AGE INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.
(Other than Tuberculosis) 1945.

<i>Disease</i>	—1	—2	—3	—4	—5	—10	—15	—20	—35	—45	—65	65+	All Ages Removed to Hospital	Deaths	
Scarlet fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	—
Pneumonia ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	2
Measles ...	11	12	9	32	46	31	3	2	—	—	—	—	146	—	—
Whooping cough	2	1	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
TOTALS ...	13	15	9	33	48	38	3	2	1	—	—	—	162	1	2

TABLE NO. 7.

NEW CASES OF AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS, 1945.

<i>Age Periods</i>	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	<i>Respiratory.</i>		<i>Non-respiratory.</i>		<i>Respiratory.</i>		<i>Non-respiratory</i>	
	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
— 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—25	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
—35	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
—45	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
—55	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	2	2	—	—	1	—	1	—

